THE CANADA'S MAILS.

THE PEACE NEGOTIATIONS

IMPORTANT RUSSIAN DESPATCHES.

may to the impartial meditation of the Cabinet of Vienma and to its long experience in Eastern affairs.

Nevertheless in raising the general ebjections against
the predominating idea of the document which has been
presented to us, we neither with to prejudice it nor bespeak a reserve, nor to evade the discussion of dotails.

Our determinations are taken. We record them here, in
examining successively the different articles of the Ausfrand occument.

The first article does not excite in its four first
paragraphs any objection, but the imperial Cabinet

Our determinations are taken. We record them here, in examining successively the different articles of the Austrian document.

The first article does not excite in its four first paragraphs any objection, but the imperial Cabinet is not able to adopt the lifth paragraph. While admitting as applicable to the existing situation of the belligerent parties that the evacuation of the strong places occupied by the allies upon the Russian soil can be effected by means of an exchange of territories with Russia, we cannot accept the mode in which it is proposed to carry out this exchange. The important territorial concession demanded, under the title of effectification of the Frontier," appears to be so much the less justified from the fact that Russia, has in its hands a territory and a conquered fortress in Turkey, which, by their possition and importance, are calculated to serve as the subjects of exchange. Consequently we have entirely suppressed the paragraph in question, and have substituted for it another, conceived in the sense indicated above. At the same time, a final agreement upon this subject might be reserved to the penipotentiaries entrusted with the definitive negotiation.

The second article, relating to the Danube, has not occasioned any objection. The importal Cabinet is ready to concur in the developements of the principles therein enunciated.

In fact, the second article only reproduces in substance the proposition and article and reserved to the planter of the principles therein the proposition of the pr

concur in the developements of the principles therein sunnetated.

In fact, the second article only reproduces in substance the proposition laid down in advance by the Imperial Cabinet, and which your Excellency was charged to communicate to the Austrian government. We adopt it, and are willing that the convention agreed to, to this effect between Russia and the Porte, be previously approved of by the signing Powers. As to the rest, we have introduced but two variations. The one has no other end than to render the reading (reduction) clearer, in order to avoid all misunderrelanding. The other adds but a word which relates more especially to the means of surveillance which are indispensable upon the castern coasts of the Black Sea, in order to prevent the slave trade, which we have, up to the present time, succeeded in represents.

subjects of the Sultan their religious and political rights. Such, my Prince, is our mode of viewing the Austrian document.

The ensemble of the considerations which we have developed will, I doubt not, convey the conviction that our reply, far from amounting to a refusal, is a frank and sincere essay to enter into the path which Austria believes is open to the re-establishment of peace. Further, we are pleased to think that if our pacific dispositions are shared by the allies, the variations which we have introduced into the ideas emitted by the Cabinet of Vienna will essentially contribute to convert its preparatory document into practical preliminaries of a serious and efficacious peace.

Whatever may happen, the imperial Cabinet, after having thus conscientiously fulfilled its part in the Immense task which belongs to the Powers engaged in the montast, will not have to recoil upon itself the responsibility of the grave consequences which would result from the failure of the work of peace. It repeks it beforehand, with all the energy which the consciousness of integrity imparts.

Be so good as to receive, &c.

AUSTRIAN READING.

In exchange for the strong places and territories occurries occupied by the allied armies, Russia consents to restore to the Ottoman Porte, the strong places and territories occurries occupied by the armies in Asia.

2. Accepted.

3. Consequently there will neither be erected nor preserved military martime arsenals upon the shores of the Black Sea. The two consting powers mutually ergage to keep up only the number of vessels of a fixed force necessary to the service and protection of the coast.

4. Accepted.

5. Struck out.

For the service of their coasts the boiligerent Powers reserve them, to

For the service of their coasts the belligerent Powers reserve their right, which belongs to them, to produce in a European interest some special conditions besides the four guarantees.

The Queen's Speech—The War—The Peace Propositions—The Central American Ques-

The House of Lords took a recess immediately after hearing the Queen's speech, on the 31st of January. Their Lordships re-assembled at five o'clock P. M., when the address to the Throne, in reply, was moved by the Earl of Gosford (as already announced by telegraph), and se-conded by the Earl of Abingdon.

Their observations were replied to by the following:—

of Gosford (as already amounced by telegraph), and seconded by the Earl of Abingdon.

Their observations were replied to by the following:—

SPEECH OF THE EARL OF DERRY.

My Lords, the noble Earl who has just ast down concluded the observations which he oilered to the House by expressing his hope that on this cocasion, under circumstances so important and so critical, there would be no 'alree encouragement giren to the enemy of this country by any idea that the ties of party can by possibility prevail over that unanimity which I concur with him to be essential at this time; and I can assure the noble Earl that on my part, and on the part of those of my riends with whom I have the honor and satisfaction to act, there is no desire in our vote this evening to interfere with that unanimity to which he has referred, or to prevent the answer to the speech from the Crown from being carried by the unanimous sanction of your Lirdahips. (Hear, hear.) My Lords, I go along with the address in nawer to that which, in constitutional phrase, I must call her Majesty's most gracious speech; but, having said so, I must be permitted to deal with that speech as the speech of the Ministers, and rot as the speech of cur gracious sovereign; and id os obcause I feel that im my comments on that speech I may make use of some expression and apply some terms that would hardly be complimentary or even thing if they were addressed to the sovereign. (Hear, hear.) We are not accustomed to look in documents of this kind that step claim to the House. (Hear, hear.) But I must venture to say that of all the documents of this kind that were a companied to the graces of dection, or even to the intelligible conveyance of the draw in conveying his intentions to the House. (Hear, hear.) But I must venture to say that of all the documents of this kind that were cause under my observation. I never met with one that could so little pretend to the graces of dection, or even to the intelligible conveyance of the country, or not to grace the sum of the say

ceed (Hear, hear); and I must say, though I do rot-coult that the famer of the paragraph before us has accurately described the course of events, yet the lanuage used if that paragraph is you means satisfactory to my mind. We are told that "the Emperor of Austria hat by offered to myself and my sugual ally the the Emperor of Russia, with a view to endew or to bring about an amicable adjustment of the matters at same between the contending Powers." I doubt not that this is a correct statem out of the facts, and that the Emperor of Austria has applied to the Emperor of the French and to her Mijosty for their sanction to these negotiations with the Emperor of Russia, in order to the attainment-off peace; but I confess that it would to me have been a more gratifying appearance if the government had been inabled to state that the Emperor of Austria had applied for, from the language of the speech—and doubt and that language was well considered—the impression is Europe, and I found in that language was well considered—the impression is Europe, and I found in that language was well considered—the impression is Europe, and I from the applicant. ("No. co.") from the ministerial benefies, which you have signified your concert to employ her good offices with Russia towards obtaining the assent of Russia to contain conditions, in which you have signified your concertence. Now, if in the part of the second of the second of the concertence of Russia—and if Russia is not attack the part of the second of the second of the concertence of the merit is and to the services and to the pointions of to refuse them, in content to make a second of the fact of the party preserving the right to grant those conditions of to refuse them, in content to the content of the second o

man max te tage language of the bull, it is indisputable to my mind that in carrying out the provision of that Foreigh Enhitment bill, if you did not infringe upon the letter, you have proceeded in opposition to the spirit of the multiple of the control of the provision of the spirit of the multiple of the control of th

which we are unacquainted, may not effect that result which is now generally expected, and ge desired—we have the satisfaction of knowing the Msjesty msy appeal with confidence to her Partit to support her in a renewed struggle (cheers), as there is no sum which Parliament will not che vote, or her people cheerfully raise, to visides here induced the confidence and inten-her lingdom. (Cheers.)

I have waited, sir, till the last moment before rising, being of course anxions, if any honoushle member-wished to express his opinions upon the subject underdiacussion, to reserve myself till I had learnt want mighbéail from him. The Right Honorable gentlemen has very properly put to the House the course which he recommends it to pursue. In the present state-of these matters it is not fitting that the government abould enter into any public explanation of the particular position in which the negotiation now stands. As soon as e.y. step has been takes which shall place her highesty's greamment in a potties. In a print of the state of the propositions actually agreed to, it will be their dut, of propositions actually agreed to, it will be their dut, of propositions actually agreed to, it will be their dut, of propositions actually agreed to, it will be their dut, of propositions actually agreed to, it will be their dut, of propositions actually agreed to, it will be their dut, of propositions actually agreed to, it will be their dut, of the sounds of the propositions actually agreed to, it will be their dut, of the sounds and their states and ascriffaces of war if we are able to obtain now the accomplishment of those objects for which the war was undertaken. (Hear, hear.) No doubt the resources of the country are unimpaired. No doubt the naval and military prevarations which have been making during the past vertey minths, which are now going on, sud which will be cor spleted in the spring, will place this country in a positior, as regards the continues of hose the summary of the country, that the future chances of the war of greater successes i